

VYALOV, O.S., professor; VENGLINSKIY, I.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GOLEB, B.T., assistant; GORETSKIY, V.A., dotsent; GORBACH, L.P., aspirant; KUDRIN, L.N., assistant; GEL'FAND, M.Kh., redaktor izdatel'stva; MALYAVKO, A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Geological museum of the Iv.Franko State University of Lvov; a
grief handbook] Geologicheskii muzei L'vovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. Iv.Franko; kratkii putevoditel'. [L'vov] 1956.
29 p. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Lvov. Universytet.
(Lvov University)

(Lvov--Geological museums)

VYALOV, O.S.

Stratigraphy of the Miocene of Transcarpathia. Geol.sbor.[Lvov] .
no.2/3:5-17 '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. L'vovskiy gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko.
(Transcarpathia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S.; PASTERNAK, S.I.

New discoveries of *Inoceramus* in Transcarpathian flysch. Geol. sber.
[Lvov] no.2/3:203-209 '56. (MLBA 10:3)

1. L'vovskiy gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko (for Vyalev). 2. L'vov-
skiy nauchno-pripovedcheskiy muzey AN USSR (for Pasternak).
(Transcarpathia--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

VYALOV, O.S.

In memory of Z.F.Gorizdro-Kul'chitskaia. Geol.sber.[Lvov] no.2/3:338-
342 '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. L'vovskiy gosuniversitet imeni Ivan Franko.
(Gorizdro-Kul'chitskaia, Zinaida Feektistovna, 1884-1949)

VYALOV, O.S.

Critical survey of some new works on the Carpathians and the
Carpathian piedmont. Geol.xber.[Lvov] no.2 /3:362-370 '56.
(MLRA 10:3)

1. L'vovskiy gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko.
(Carpathian Mountains--Beology)

VYALOV, O.S.

Conditions of the formation of the calcitic band in Kimmeridgian deposits of the Izyum region. Min.sbor. no.10:341-342 '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Izyum region--Calcite)

V'YALOV, O.S.; VGRONOV, P.S.

Geological structure of the Banger "oasis" in Queen Mary Land
in the Antarctic. Visnyk AN URSS 27 no.6:39-42 Je '56.
(Antartic regions--Geology) (MIRA 9:9)

VYALOV, O.S.

Paleogene of southeastern Kopet Dagh. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 31 no. 19: 75-83. S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Kopet Dagh—Geology, Stratigraphic)

Vyalov, O. S.

14-1-410

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p. 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vyalov, O. S.

TITLE: Flight over the Dzhungar Depression (Perelet cherez
Dzhungarskuyu vpadinu)

PERIODICAL: Nauk. zap. L'vivsk. un-tu, 1956, Nr 39, pp. 115-127

ABSTRACT: Results of the author's observations made from a plane
flying across the Dzhungar depression in September 1940
are given. The roundtrip flight was made from Urumchi
to the Kok-Togay village in the upper reaches of the
Irtys River (Kara-Irtysh) near the confluence of the
Ku-Irtysh and Ul'kun-Kairty Rivers. Points of observa-
tion were clocked from the start of the flight and en-
tered in numerical order on an attached schematic map.
Card 1/4 Having mapped out the direction of flight and calculated

14-1-410

Flight over the Dzhungar Depression

the average speed of flight, it was possible to determine the location of these points. As a result of these observations the line of dislocated mesozoic formation may be considerably further extended to the west of the Guchen meridian into the Dzhungar depression and a schematic drawing made of the limit of the expansion of the horizontal tertiary layer which directly covers the paleozoic formations. Paleozoic formations reach the surface in the Kara-Irtsys and Urungu River valleys. At times, small paleozoic mounds rise above the tertiary plateau. The intermediate mesocainozoic deposits are absent in such cases. The northern part of the Dzhungar depression can be considered to have such a terrain. The formation of this part of the depression appears to be as follows: the tertiary plain stretches south from the Urungu River and an extensive mass of Kobbe sands covers the tertiary strata. The paleozoic formations stretching from the east come in direct contact with tertiary ledges and appear on the surface

Card 2/4

14-1-410

Flight over the Dzhungar Depression

only where tertiary deposits have been washed away. Tertiary strata also come in direct contact with paleozoic elevations at the western edge of the Dzhungar depression. The southern boundary of this region is not known because a solid layer of sand extends in this direction followed by a bare plain contiguous to the mesozoic edges of Tyan'-Shan. Several lines of dislocation of mesozoic formations were found. One of them corresponds to the strongly broken line of the northern foothills of the Bogdo-Ula Mountain. It was established that the inner part of the depression has a plateau-like formation bordered by steep ledges. Dry river beds, cutting deeply not only into the sands but also into the tertiary plateau, were discovered at the northern edge of the sands and almost in their central part. Possible changes in sand dunes are considered. The author supposes that the basic source of

Card 3/4

14-1-410

Flight over the Dzhungar Depression

the sands are alluvial deposits.

ASSOCIATION: L'vov University (L'vivsk.un-t)

Card 4/4

VYALOV, O.S.

New data on the Paleocene fauna of Kashgar. Dokl. AN SSSR 106 no.6:
1065-1067 P '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR.
(Kashgar--Paleontology)

VYALOV, O.S.; VORONOV, P.S.

Preliminary note on the geological structure of the region of "Oasis" on Queen Mary's land at the Antarctic Continent. Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.5:916-919 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Akademik Akademii nauk USSR (for Vyalov). 2. Observatoriya Mirnyy Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Antarctic regions--Geology)

VYALOV, O.S.
VYALOV, O.S.

Flight over the Dzungarian depression. Nauk.zap. L'viv un.
39:115-127 '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(Dzungarian Ala-Tau--Physical geography)

VYALOV, O.S.; VORONOV, P.S.

Granite outcrops at the Knox coast in Antarctica. Dokl. AN SSSR
109 no.6:1187-1190 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk USSR (for Vyalov). 2. Observa-
toriya Mirnyy, Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Knox Coast--Granite)

Vyalov, O.S.
SUBJECT: ANTARCTIC/Geology

10-6-1/13

AUTHOR: Vyalov, O.S.

TITLE: On Geology of the Mirnyy Station Region (K geologii rayona stantsii Mirnyy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, #6, pp 3-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author took part in the Soviet Antarctic expedition and gives a geological description of the regions investigated in the Antarctic, beginning with those in the vicinity of the Mirnyy settlement. He prefaces his description with a brief characteristic of the geology of the Antarctic.

Two main structural components are distinguished in the Antarctic: the folded zone of the Western Antarctic and the Eastern Antarctic plateau.

The most complete cross section and the main peculiarities in the structure of the plateau are revealed in the Queen Maud ridge which goes over into a mountainous region of the Victoria Land coast. Foundation rocks consist of various gneisses and crystalline slates, including biotite gneisses, micaceous and

Card 1/5

10-6-1/13

TITLE:

On Geology of the Mirnyy Station Region (K geologii rayona stantsii Mirnyy)

hornblende slates, granulites, etc. Their age is the Pre-Cambrian epoch.

The sandstone series Beacon was discovered in the Victoria Land, but it is to be found also along the Ross Sea coast and in the Queen Maud mountains. The age of this series is estimated to be Devonian to Permian. In the Banger "oasis" located in the eastern part of the Queen Mary Land outcrops of ancient crystalline rocks were discovered.

The Gauss mountain in the Wilhelm II land was built of leucite basalt and represents an extinct volcano of the Upper-Tertiary age. There are also recent volcanos, as for instance Terror and Erebus in the Ross Island, of which Erebus is still active.

Thus, the Eastern Antarctic represents an ancient plateau whose foundation is built of a crystalline complex covered mainly with the Paleozoic sandstones of the Beacon series. The presence of Cambrian limestones was also established.

Vertical shifts were of enormous significance in the development of the relief of the Eastern Antarctic. The Ross Sea is

Card 2/5

10-6-1/13

TITLE:

On Geology of the Mirnyy Station Region (K geologii rayona stantsii Mirnyy)

a giant graben. The mountainous ridge of the Victoria Land and the Queen Maud mountains are a big horst uplift which occurred probably during the glaciation time of the Quarternary period.

The Western Antarctic represents a folded zone which is an extension of the folded system of the South-American Andes. The territory remains still unexplored. The presence of dislocated metamorphic rocks of an unclear age was established in the Rockefeller mountains, Edward VII peninsula and Edsel Ford mountains.

On the Coast of "Pravda" in the Mirnyy region, 4 small elevations or mounds protrude from under the ice cover. They are located at the very coast and were named Mirnyy-1, Mirnyy-2, Mirnyy-3 and Mirnyy-4. The distance between the extreme mounds is about 3 km.

The Mirnyy-1 mound is the largest outcrop of rocks occurring in their place of origin at the Pravda Coast. It is about 400 m long and 34.8 m high. The Mirnyy settlement is located immediately south of this mound. The mound is built of charnockite

Card 3/5

10-6-1/13

TITLE:

On Geology of the Mirnyy Station Region (K geologii rayona stantsii Mirnyy)

granitoids, gneisses and crystalline slates. A small vein of pyrite was discovered at the eastern slope of the mound. There are also several quartz veins. South of the Mirnyy-1 mound there is the largest moraine of this district.

The Mirnyy-2 mound, or the "Radio" mound, is the highest elevation on the coast. It is located 500 m south-west of Mirnyy-1. Its height is 50,9 m. It is built of charnockite granitoids.

The Mirnyy-3 mound has dimensions of 120x150 m. Its height is 41.1 m above sea level and 15 m above the ice cover. The main rocks composing this mound are dark-grey hypersthene plagiogneisses and hypersthene granitoids.

The Mirnyy-4 mound is only 20.4 m above sea level and a few meters above the ice cover. Its dimensions are 75 x 20 m. The mound is built of olivine pyroxene granosyenites with xenoliths of gneisses and crystalline slates. Near the western side of the mound, there is a vertical crossing vein, 40 cm thick, built of biotite granite. There is also a 2 to 5 cm thick band of leucocratic charnockite granite with films of iron oxides

Card 4/5

10-6-1/13

TITLE: On Geology of the Mirnyy Station Region (K geologii rayona stantsii Mirnyy)
and pyrite inclusions which arose due to the hydrothermal processes.

A small island, Fu'mar, is located about 1,200 m north of the Mirnyy-1 mound. Its top is 38.6 m high. One sample from the island proved to be olivine-pyroxene granosyenite. Pegmatite veins were discovered.

The author came to the following general conclusions:
The territory explored was initially built of gneisses. Later on, a large-scale intrusion of granitoid magma occurred. All the outcrops of the primary rocks in the coastal mounds and islands represent the remnants of the single gneiss-granite massif. Quartz veins and sulfide minerals were created as results of the subsequent hydrothermal processes.

No references are cited.

INSTITUTION: L'vov State University.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 26 February 1957

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 5/5

VYALOV, O.S.

AUTHOR: Vyalov, O.S.

5-6-5/42

TITLE: Paleogene of the Kyurendag Type in Turkmenistan (Paleogen kyurendagskogo tipa v Turkmeni)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Islytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskoy, 1957, # 6, pp 81 - 92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author has studied the stratigraphy of Paleogene deposits in Turkmenistan since 1938.

In the present article he describes the Kyurendag type of Paleogene deposits which is characterized by its considerable thickness. The columnar sections of this type are similar to the Kobystan type, differing from the latter by the presence of fauna.

The author tries to correlate Caucasian columnar sections with those of Central Asia, and holds that the Kyurendag columnar section is of great importance as the first link between them.

He classifies the entire section into 8 suites, characterizes each of them in detail by petrographic and paleontological data, and compares his schemes with the earlier classification schemes proposed by the other investigators.

The article contains 1 figure, 1 columnar section, 1 table, and 15 Russian references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

VYALOV, O.S.

Seismotectonics of the western Carpathians and adjacent areas.
Geol. zhur. 17 no.2:16-20 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Carpathian Mountain region--Geology, Structural)

VYALOV, O.S.

VYALOV, O.S.

Geology of the Mirny Station region (the Antarctic). Izv. AN
SSSR.Ser.geol. 22 no.6:3-13 Je '57. (MLBA 10:8)

L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Antarctic regions--Geology)

VYALOV, O.S.

Work of the Antarctic Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R. *Visnyk AN URSS* 28 no.6:43-47 Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Antarctic regions)

VIALOV, O.S.

International Geological Congress in Mexico. Izv.Vses.geog.
ob-va 89 no.3:289-291 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Mexico (City)--Geology--Congresses)

VYALOV, O S

26-58-6-39/56

AUTHOR: Vyalov, O.S., Professor and Tkachuk, L.G., Professor

TITLE: Lime Crusts from Antarctica (Izvestkovyye korochki iz Antarktiki)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 6, p 113-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author tells of the observations he made at the Mirnyy station in the Antarctica. Among the protruding granitoids and gneisses of the small volcanoes he found large quantities of grey lime crusts of peculiar shape, none of which was over 4-10 mm thick. Under the microscope they were found to consist of fine-grained calcite containing small quantities of quartz, feldspar, hornblende, pyroxene, garnet and iron. Some of these crusts are covered by irregular bud-shaped calcite crystals (Fig. ?) which, according to the author, probably originate from sprays of sea water containing calcium salts. Since these crusts have faint indications of glacial scratchings, it must be concluded that their origin dates back to the preglacial epoch. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayomykh Akademii nauk USSR (L'vov) (Institute of the Geology of Minerals of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, L'vov)

Card 1/1 1. Geology-Antarctica

VIAOV, O.S.

New *Araloccardia* Vialer from the Paleogene of Turanistan.
Trudy VSEGESI 109:196-200 '63. (MIRA 1977)

VYALOV, O.S.

Problems on the Silurian of Kazakhstan. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.*
38 no.6:100-105 N-D '63. (MIRA 17z8)

VYALOV, O.S.; GORBACH, L.P.

Allomorphic sculpture of the Lower Paleocene oysters of
Inkerman (Crimea). Vest. L'vov. un. Ser. geol. no.2:25-31
'64. (MIRA 19:1)

VYALOV, O.S., akademik

Renaming certain Paleogene oysters. *Dop. Ak. Nauk UkrSSR* no. 10:
1359-1362 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopyemykh AN UkrSSR i
AN UkrSSR.

VYALOV, O.S.; GOLEV, B.T.

Paleodictyon of the Crimea. *Izv.vyz.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv.*
7 no.3:24-36 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geologii goryuchikh poleznykh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR
i Universitet druzhby narodov im. P.Lumumby.

VYALOV, O.S., GORBACH, L.P. [Horbach, L.P.], DOBROVOL'SKAYA, T.I.
[Dobrovel's'ka, T.I.]

Fossil star-shaped prints of the activity of marine organisms in
the eastern Crimea. Geol. zhur. 24 no.4:92-97 '64.

1. Institut geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN
UkrSSR. (MIRA 18:2)

VYALOV, O.S.

Nature of the Paleogene *Cylindrites tuberosus* Eichwald of the
Ural Mountain region. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 39 no.1:163-167
Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:4)

VYALOV, O.S.; GOLEV, B.T.

Detailed subdivision of Palodictyonidae group. Biul. MOIP. Otd.
geol. 40 no.2:93-114 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

VYALOV, O.S., akademik; GRISHKEVICH, G.N.

Age and volume of the Miocene Buglovka layers. Dokl. AN SSSR
160 no.6:1361-1364 F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
2. AN UkrSSR (for Vyalov).

VYALOV, O.S., akademik; GORETSKIY, V.A.

Stratigraphy of Tortonian sediments in Volhynia and Podolia.
Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:175-178 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geologii i geokhimi goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR i L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. Franko.
2. AN UkrSSR (for Vyalov).

VYALOV, O.S., akademik, otv. red.; BOGDANOVICH, A.K., red.;
BONDAREVA, T.P., red.; PISHVANOVA, L.S., red.;
SUBBOTINA, N.N., red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red.

[Maikop sediments and their age analogues in the Ukraine
and Central Asia; materials] Maikopskie otlozhenia i ikh
vozrastnye analogi na Ukraine i v Srednei Azii; materialy.
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 299 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kollokvium po mikrofaune i biostratigrafii maykopskoy
tolshchi i yeye vozrastnykh analogov. Ist, L'vov, 1961.
2. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN Ukr.SSR
(for Vyalov).

VYALOV, O.S.; GOLEV, B.T.

Principles of Isalsodiatyon subdivision. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
geol. i razv. 7 no.1:37-48 Ja '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. L'vovskiy universitet imeni Ivana Franko i Universitet
druzhy narodov imeni P. Lumumby.

GOFSHTEYN, T. Iya Davidovich; VYALOV, O.S., akademik, otv. red.;
MEL'NIK, A.F., red.

[Recent tectonics of the Carpathians] Neotektonika Karpat.
Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1964. 181 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. AN Ukr.SSR (for Vyalov).

VYALOV, O.S., akademik

Relationship between the first and second layers of Oligocene ostracods in the Caucasus. Dop. AN URSR no.2:242-245 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. AN UkrSSR.

VYALOV, O.S., akademik

Correlation between the first and second ostracod layers
in the Oligocene of the Caucasus. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:
895-898 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. AN UkrSSR.

VYALOV, Oleg Stepanovich, akademik; ANDRUSOV, Dimitry Nikolayevich, akademik.

On the necessity to divide the Paleogene of the Flysch zone into two main series: Carpathian and Ombrian. Geol. sbor. 14 no.1: 169-173. '63.

1. Institut geologii gryuzhikh iskopayemykh, Akademiya Nauk Ukraynskoy SSSR, Kopernika 15, L'vov (for Vyalov). 2. Geologicheskaya laboratoriya Slovatskoy Akademii Nauk, Bratislava, Obrancov mieru 41 (for Andrusow).

VYALOV, O.S., akademik; DANYSH, V.V.; KOTSYUBII-SKIY, S.P. [Kotsiubyns'kyi, S.P.]; KUL'CHITSKIY, Ya.O. [Kul'chyts'kyi, IA.O.]; LOZINYAK, P.Yu. [Lozyniak, P.IU.]

Cretaceous deposits of the western part of the eastern Carpathians. Dop. AN URSS no.8:1081-1084 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR, Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut i Nauchno-prirodovedcheskiy muzey AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Vyalov). (Carpathian Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S., akademik; BUROV, V.S.; MURAVETSKIY, V.N.

Character of the basement of the western Transcarpathian trough.
Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.4:874-877 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR i
L'vovskaya geologoposkovaya kontora tresta "L'vovneftegaz-
razvedka". 2. Akademiya nauk UkrSSR (for Vyalov).
(Transcarpathia—Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S.

Significance of the find of Paleodictyon in the Chukchi National
Area. Sov. geol. 4 no.8:106-109 Ag '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR.
(Chukchi National Area—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S.; VENGLINSKIY, I.V. [Venhlins'kiy, I.V.]; UTROBIN, V.N.
[Utrobin, V.M.]

Correlation of the oil and gas potentials of a cross section of
well No. 1 in the Zaluzhe area. Pratsi Inst. geol. kor. kop.
AN URSR 3:102-114 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Zaluzhe region—Petroleum geology)
(Zaluzhe region—Gas, Natural—Geology)

VEALOV, O.S. [Vyalov, O.S.]; PISVANOV, L.S. [Pishvanova, L.S.];
GRISKEVICI, G.N. [Grishkevich, G.N.]

Sketch of the Transcarpathian Miocene stratigraphy. Analele geol
geogr 17 no.4:58-68 O-D '63.

VYALOV, O.S.

Remarks on the classification of tentaculites. Visnyk L'viv.un.
Ser.geol. no.1:66-69 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Tentaculitidae—Classification)

VYALOV, O.S., akademik

Phenomena of intravital immuration in nature. Dop. AN URSR no.11:
1510-1512 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. AN UkrSSR i Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayenykh
AN UkrSSR. (Paleontology)

VYALOV, O.S.

Some problems of the Miocen stratigraphy of the cis-Carpathian
region. Pratsi Inst. geol kor. kop. AN URSR 3:3-18 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Carpathian Mountain region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

PASTERNAK, Severin Ivanovich; LEVITSKIY, Vladimir Teodotovich
[Levyts'kyi, V.T.]; VYALOV, O.S., akademik, otv. red.;
ZAVIRYUKHINA, V.M., red. izd-va; TURBANOVA, N.A., tekhn.
red.

[Monographic collections of paleontological fonds in the
Museum of Natural History of the Academy of Sciences of the
Ukrainian S.S.R.] Monografichni koleksii paleontologich-
nykh fondiv naukovo-pyrodoznavchoho muzeiu AN URSR. Kyiv,
Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1963. 36 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. AN Ukr.SSR (for Vyalov).

(Ukraine--Paleontology)

VYALOV, O.S.

Classification of the traces of vital activities of organisms and structural marks in molasse and flysch layers. Geol.zhur. 23 no.1:16-29 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. IGGK AN UkrSSR.

(Paleontology)

VYALOV, O.S. ; PASTERNAK, S. I.

In memory of B.S. Kokoshinskaia. Paleont.sbor. [Lvov]
no.1:157-158 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kokoshinskaia, Bronislava Sigizmundovna, 1897-1959)

VYALCV, O.S.

Critical study of the Gryphaea brongniarti Bronn group.
Paleont.sbor. [Lvov] no.1:3-18 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR, L'vov.
(Oysters, Fossil)

VYALOV, O.S. (SSSR)

Crossing of the Carpathians; a general survey. Mat. Karp.-Balk.
assots. no. 3: 148-156 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Carpathian Mountains--Field work)

VYALOV, O.S., akademik; PISHVANOVA, L.S.; PETRASHKEVICH, M.I.

[Petrashkevych, M.I.]; GRISHKEVICH, G.N. [Hryshkevych, H.M.]

Stratigraphic pattern of the Transcarpathian Miocene. Dop.
AN URSSR no.10:1338-1341 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geologii korisnikh kopolin AN URSSR i UkrDNCRU.
2. Akademik AN URSSR (for Vyalov).
(Transcarpathia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S.; ZENKEVICH, N.L.

Traces of a crawling animal on the floor of the Pacific. *Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol.* 26 no.1:52-58 Ja '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR, L'vov i Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Pacific Ocean—Paleontology)

~~VYALOV, O.S.~~

Outline of the tectonics of the Eastern Soviet Carpathians.
Mat.Karp.-Balk.assots. no.1:5-30 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Carpathian Mountains—Geology, Structural)

VYALOV, O.S.

Formation of oil pools in continental layers of Dzungaria. Geol.
sbor. [Lvov] no.7/8:263-281 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geol gii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR, L'vov.
(Dzungaria--Petroleum geology)

VYALOV, O.S.

Stratigraphy of the Paleogene in the Badkhyz region. Geol.stcr.
[Lvov] no.7/8:489-503 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR, L'vov.
(Badkhyz region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S.

Trip to Poland, Hungary and Rumania in 1959. Geol.sbor.
[Lvov] no.7/8:541-554 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR, L'vov.
(Geology--Congresses)

VYALOV, O.S., akademik; DABAGYAN, N.V.; KUL'CHITSKIY, Ya.O.

Recent data on the age of the Shipot and Dusino series in the Eastern Carpathians. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.4:896-899 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut. 2. AN USSR (for Vyalov).
(Chernogora Range region—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Svalyava Region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S. (SSSR); GLUSHKO, V.V. (SSSR); KUL'CHITSKIY, Ya.O. (SSSR);
SLAVIN, V.I. (SSSR)

Stratigraphy of the Eastern Soviet Carpathians. Mat.Karp.-Balk.
assots. no.3:5-26 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Carpathian Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S. (SSSR); MASLOV, V.P. (SSSR); WDOWIARZ, St. (Polska);
OLEWICZ, Z.R. (Polska); NOVAK, V. (Pol'sha); SLAVIN, V.I. (SSSR)
MASIAKOVA, N.I. (SSSR); VYALOV, O.S. (SSSR); EBERZIN, A.G. (SSSR)
BONDARCHUK, V.G. (SSSR)

Participation in discussions. Mat.Karp.-Balk.assots. no.3:157-
179 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Carpathian Mountains--Geology)

GOFSHTEYN, Il'ya Davydovich; VYALOV, O.S., akademik, otv. red.;
CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya. [Chernovych, N.IA.], red.; LIBERMAN, T.R.,
tekh. red.

[Recent tectonics and morphogenesis of the upper Dniester Valley]
Neotektonika i morfogenez Verkhnoho Prydnistrov'ia. Kyiv, Vyd-
vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 130 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Vyalov).
(Dniester Valley--Geology, Structural)

VYALOV, O.S., prof., akademik

Snakes buried alive. Priroda 50 no.11:116-117 N '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, L'vov.
(Hungary--Serpents, Fossil)

ANASTAS'YEVA, O.M.; VYALOV, O.S.; SANDLER, Ya.M.

Jurassic stratigraphy of the southwestern border of the Russian
Platform and the Carpathian piedmont fault. Trudy VNIGHI
no.29:161-166 vol. 2, '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Ukraine, Western--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, Oleg Stepanovich; PORFIR'YEV, V.B., akademik, otv. red.;
CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya., red.; YEFIMOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Paleogene flysch on the northern slope of the Carpathians] Pa-
leogenovyi flish severnogo sklona Karpat. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, 1961. 134 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (for Porfir'yev).
(Karpathian Mountains--Flysch)

VYALOV, O.S.

Development of the studies of the tectonics of the eastern
Carpathians during the Soviet regime. Pratsi Inst. geol.
kor. kop. AN URSR 1:3-28 '59. (MIRA 14:6)
(Carpathian Mountains--Geology, Structural)

VYALOV, O.S.

Brief study of the structure of the Carpathians. Pratsi Inst. geol.
kor. kop. AN URSR 2:3-22 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Carpathian Mountains—Geology)

VYALOV, O.S.

Lower Paleocene "Polovetsk" limestone in the Crimea. Biul.
MOIP. Otd. geol. 36 no.1:99-105 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Crimea--Limestone)

VYALOV, O.S., akademik

Recent fossil footprint of a bird in the Miocene of Carpathia.
Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1237-1239 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. AN USSR: Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR.
(Delyatin region--Birds, Fossil)
(Nadvornaya region--Birds, Fossil)

YANSHIN, A.L., akademik, red.; VYALOV, O.S., red.; DOLGOPOLOV, N.N.,
red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; ROSSOVA, S.M., red. izd-va;
MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Paleogene sediments in the southern part of European Russia]
Paleogenovye otlozheniia iuga Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 311 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Institut geologicheskikh nauk i
poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR (for Vyalov). 3. Institut geologi-
cheskikh nauk AN SSSR (for Menner).

(Russia, Southern--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VYALOV, O.S. , akademik; GOLEV, B.T.

Classification of paleodictyon. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.1:175-178
S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy politekhnicheskii institut. 2. Akademiya
nauk USSR (for Vyalov).
(Paleontology)

VYALOV, Oleg Stepanovich [Vialov, O.S.], prof., doktor geol. mineral nauk,
akademik . .

Expedition to the Antarctic. Nauka i zhyt'ia 6 no.9:1-4
S '56. (MIRA 13:5)

1. AN USSR. L'vovskiy universitet. Uchastnik Antarkticheskoy
kompleksnoy ekspeditsii AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions)

VYALOV, O.S.

Some Paleogene oysters from Turkmenistan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.6:
102-104 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Oysters, Fossil)

VYALOV, O.S. [Vialov, O.S.], akademik

Indications of the volcanic activity in flysch and molasse formations in the northern slope of the Carpathians and the cis-Carpathian region. *Pyt.geol.* no.9:5-19 '58.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. AN USSR.

(Carpathian Mountain region--Volcanic ash, Tuff, etc.)

VYALOV, O.S.; IVANOVA, L.V.

Age of rocks in the Bitkov tectonic window, Carpathian Mountains.
Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.4:43-46 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, L'vov.
(Bystritsa Valley--Foraminifera, Fossil)

VYALOV, O.S.

Preliminary data on the geology of the Antarctic coastline
between 89 and 107th degree E.L. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.4:187-195
'57. (MIRA 13:2)

1, AN USSR L'vovskiy gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko.
(Antarctic regions--Geology)

VYALOV, O.S.

Our impressions of the International Geological Congress in Mexico.
Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.4:355-360 1961. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR, L'vov.
(Mexico (City)--Geology--Congresses)

VYALOV, O.S.

Miocene stratigraphy of the Transcarpathian trough. Geol.
nefti i gaza 3 no.8:39-43 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. AN USSR.
(Transcarpathia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

3 (4, 5)

SOV/21-59-8-15/26

AUTHOR: Vyalov, O. S., Member of AS of the UkrSSR

TITLE: Tectonics and History of the Development of Antarctica

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 8,
pp 878 - 880 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with research studies conducted by various foreign geologists during the 3rd International Geophysical Year and with the conference held in Wellington in 1958 [Ref. 4], the article presents additional nomenclature suggestions in respect to the history of geological development of Antarctica. The following basic stages of the geological development of this territory may be outlined:

- 1) The Precambrian stage of the accumulation of sediments (Maud complex), folding, metamorphism, and the formation of intrusions which ended in the formation of the old East Antarctic platform. The Victoria cycle (granites, etc.) and the Mawson cycle (chiefly charnokites, etc.) are distinguished as two main cycles of intrusion activity.
- 2) The Upper Proterozoic and the Lower Paleozoic stages are

Card 1/4

SOV/21-59-8-15/26

Tectonics and History of the Development of Antarctica

characterized by the development of the Ross geosyncline at the Western edge of the platform, the deposition of Ross system strata, the development of the Rossid folded system (which probably continues in the Flinders system in Australia), the formation of the Admiralty intrusive complex (granodiorites [Ref. 5], etc.). On the platform - the deposition of the Sandow series.

3) The Paleozoic Stage, not yet subdivided, is covered by the development of the Falkland geosyncline and its branches - the Orkney, passing through the Shetland Islands, the Western Edge of Antarctica and the Australian Alps, and the Maronian which lies between Antarctica and Africa [Ref. 1]. Probably, the Caledonian folding and, for sure, the Hercynian. On the platform there are the Beacon deposits. As the result of closing of geosynclines and folding, Antarctica became united in a single platform with Brazil, Africa and Australia. More recent folding processes were not noted there.

4) The Mesocainozoic stage also not yet subdivided: development of the geosyncline of Bellinshausen which unites the Andes and New Zealand, the Mesozoic (Pacific) folding, the

Card 2/4

SOV/21-59-8-15/26

Tectonics and History of the Development of Antarctica

intrusive activity (Graham's cycle), the closing of geosyncline, the formation of the Antarctic Andes system. Splittings, volcanic activity, and formation of dolerite sills (Ferrari's volcanic cycle) on the platform.

5) The neotectonic stage (Neogene - Quarternary times): large block rising and sinking, formation of the Great Antarctic horsts and of the South Pole graben, the shaping of the Antarctic shelf contours, and (in its general aspect) of the continent, the large morphological elements on the bottom of the adjoining oceans [Ref. 1, 2], recent (up to the present) volcanism (Mac Murdo's cycle). Eastern Antarctica is the only continental massive with a very complicated relief broken up into a number of grabens by young movements. The South Pole is located within the borders of a deep graben since the fundamental bed is only 275 meters above the sea level. For solving the most significant basic problems connected with the structure of Antarctica, the study of the zone between the Queen Maud mountains and the Shackleton crest, and particularly of the coast of the Bellinshausen and Amundsen sea is of exceptional importance.

Card 3/4

SOV/21-59-8-15/26

Tectonics and History of the Development of Antarctica

There are 6 references, 3 of which British and 3 Soviet

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR
(The Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources of the AS
of UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1959

Card 4/4

3(5)

SOV/21-59-9-16/25

AUTHOR: Vyalov, O.S., Member AS UkrSSR

TITLE: On a Change in the Scheme of Miocene Stratigraphy of the Transcarpathian Region

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Nr 9, 1959, pp 998-1001 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article, the author discusses the results of a detailed analysis of the Miocene foraminifera of the Trans- and Fore Carpathian depression which induced L.S. Pishvanova / Ref 77 to give a new interpretation of the age of certain Miocene suites of the Transcarpathian section. Analyzing the new micro-paleontological materials presented in the paper of this scientist, the author arrives at the conclusion that some suites of the basic scheme, located in its various parts, have expressed themselves to be monosecular, which means that they reoccur in the sections. This calls forth the necessity to revise the geological map considerably. The age and the location of dacite

Card 1/4

SOV/21-59-9-16/25

On a Change in the Scheme of Miocene Stratigraphy of the Transcarpathian Region

tuff horizons is of basic importance for the new stratigraphic structures. On the basis of the data of Pishvanova, the author concludes that the Novoselitsa tuffs of Novoselitsa district and the Danilove tuffs discovered by the Danilove borehole are one and the same horizon, called the Novoselitsa tuff. This results in the fact that the sections of the central parts and outskirts of the depression start with these Danilove and Novoselitsa tuffs. In such a case, the lower strata earlier considered as the strata underlying the Novoselitsa tuff [Ref 8] (Tereblya and Solotvino series) do not drop out of the section in the outskirts of the Solotvino depression; on the contrary, these strata lie above the tuff. Therefore the Molasse series of the Solotvino depression cannot be subdivided into the lower and upper Molassé formations lying under and above the Novoselitsa tuffs. This also does away with the subdivision of this depression into two zones of different age - an outer

Card 2/4

SOV/21-59-9-16/25

On a Change in the Scheme of Miocene Stratigraphy of the Transcarpathian Region

zone with a complete series of Molasse and an inner zone with only upper Molasse deposits. Then, the Tereblya salt containing suite of the Solotvino region and the section of the Danilove borehole will to some extent correspond to the khustets clays of the Novoselitsa village which directly cover the Novoselitsa tuff. The tuff horizon outcropping on both wings of the anticline of the Danilove region as well as on the river Tereblya, Mount Kopul'no and other places, and this discovered by the borehole in Vishkovo, are not Novoselitsa, as usually considered, but an independent, younger Upper Tortonian horizon which the author named Nankovian. At present it is impossible to express a definite consideration concerning the age of the Nankovian tuff, as there are no accurate and revised data available. If the above consideration were correct, it could be assumed that the Nankovian tuff lies between the analogues of the Verbovets and Pruth strata. Finally, the author emphasizes the need

Card 3/4

SOV/21-59-9-16/25

On a Change in the Scheme of Miocene Stratigraphy of the Transcarpathian Region

for a collective elaboration of a new stratigraphic scheme and for the establishment of a basic standard section. There are 1 table and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 Czechoslovakian.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut heolohiyi korysnykh kopalyn (Institute of Geology of Mineral Resources)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1959

Card 4/4

VYALOV, O.S.

~~Oil in the Antarctic, Geol.nefti 2 no.3:70-3 of cover Mr '58.~~
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR.
(Antarctic regions--Oil fields)

3 (5)

AUTHORS: Vyalov, O. S., Academician AS UkrSSR, SOV/20-126-4-40/62
Pishvanova, L. S.

TITLE: New Data on the Fauna of the Lower Tortonian of Podoliya
(Novyye dannyye o faune nizhnego tortona Podolii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 4, pp 834 - 837
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Nikolayevskiy kar'yer (Nikolayevskiy open-cut mine) close to the highway of L'vov-Stryy, near the town of Nikolayev, about 30 km south of L'vov, where the platform slants to the Zubzha river, fossils were found which hitherto were unknown in the western areas of the Ukraine. The following faunistic horizons were separated in this Lower Tortonian sand mass (from below to the top): 1) bryozoan-horizon - 4 m. 2) Serpula-horizon - 7 m. 3) Heterostegina (Fig 3)-horizon - 2 m. 4) Serpula-bryozoan-sandstones (1.5 m). In the second horizon beside *Serpula gregalis* and *Ditrupea cornea* also a great number of peculiar rod-shaped, sandy, formations were found. They are known in Soviet publications as rhizoliths or ophiomorpha (Figs 1,2). The authors hold the opinion that they are traces of the vital action of decapod crustaceans. In spite of their wide distri-

Card 1/3

New Data on the Fauna of the Lower Tortonian of
Podoliya.

SOV/20-126-4-40/62

bution they were almost not described. Their nature was not determined for a long time, they were even believed to be the roots of land plants. Finally, the true nature of the rhizoliths was determined (Refs 2,4,8). In this connection also the claws of higher crustaceans were found. In the entire sand mass bryozoa, serpulids, and spines of urchins are rather wide-spread. Ostracods are found everywhere (Bairdia, Cythera). Different parts of the sand mass mentioned, do not sharply differ from one another, the quantitative interrelations, however, between the individual elements differ rather strongly so that the separation of the 4 independent horizons mentioned was possible. The Tortonian sea is supposed to have had normal salt content. This was probably a shallow area near the coast with moved water. In the stratigraphic scheme of the Miocene-molasses (molassy) of the Predkarpats'ye (Cis-Carpathians) the Globigerina-horizon (or according to the second author, horizon with Candorbulina universa) was separated as a horizon with pseudomussium denudatum (Reuss). It is true, in the Predkarpatskiy progib (Cis-Carpathian Depression) a much greater manifoldness and a stronger predominance of the plankton forms

Card 2/3

New Data on the Fauna of the Lower Tortonian of
Podoliya

SOV/20-126-4-40/62

which indicate the greater depth of the water, were found. It may be maintained that the sea of the Nikolayevskiy kar'yer was a very shallow coastal part of the Lower Tortonian waters which was connected with a deeper part in the Predkarpatskiy front depression. There are 3 figures and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii poleznykh iskopyemykh Akademii nauk USSR
g.L'vov (Institute of Geology of Mineral Resources of the
Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, L'vov)

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1959

Card 3/3

VYALOV, O.S.

3(5) SOV/7302

PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION

Академія наук Української ССР. Інститут геології полярних ізоляційних

Problema migratsii nefli i formirovaniya neftyanykh i gazovykh skopleniy; materialy L'vovskoy diskussii 8-11 iyunya 1957 g. (Problem of Oil Migration and the Formation of Oil and Gas Accumulations: Materials of the Discussion Held in L'vov, May 8-12, 1957) Moscow, Gosoptekhnizdat, 1959. 422 p. 1,100 copies printed.

Eds. V. B. Forfir'yev, Academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and I. O. Brod, Professor; Exec. Eds.: P. R. Yerabov, Techn. Ed.: A. S. Polovina; Editorial Board: I. O. Brod, Professor, M. B. Lachybenskiy, and V. B. Forfir'yev, Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for a wide range of geologists and research workers interested in oil problems.

COVERAGE: Articles contained in this book deal with the problems of migration and accumulation of oil and gas. These problems were discussed in May 1957 at L'vov State University (ed. I. Franko at meeting organized jointly by the Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Department of Geology and Oil Exploration of the L'vov Polytechnic Institute, and the L'vov Geological Society. Theories on the origin of petroleum deposits and the conditions surrounding their occurrence are treated. There are 327 references: 232 Soviet, 86 English, 5 French, and 3 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction 3
 Opening Address by the President of the Organization Committee
 of the Conference V.B. Forfir'yev 5

REPORTS

Ayrov V.Ya. [VNIIGI] Basic Regularities in the Formation of Oil Deposits in the Prikaspiyskaya Salt Dome Region 111
 Limetakiy, V.P. [IGPI, AN UkrSSR] Anomalous Formation Pressure as a Time Criterion in the Formation of Oil Deposits 121
 Rudryavtsev, M.A. [VNIIGI, Leningrad] Mechanics of the Formation of Oil and Gas Deposits 136
 Kropotkin, P.M. and K.A. Shakhvaratova [Geologicheskiy Institut Solid Bitumens, Oil, and Hot Gases in Ultrabasic Intrusions, Traps and Volcanic Necks 151
 Forfir'yev V.B. [Institut geologii poлярных ізоляційних АМ. UkrSSR] The Time Problem in the Formation of Oil Deposits 165

DISCUSSIONS

Melchikov, Sh.P. [Institut geologii in. I.M. Gubkina, Azerbaydzan] The Source Bed Characteristic of the Lower Part Deposits in the Productive Series (Middle Pliocene) of Azerbaydzan 194
 Kozlenko, S.P. and E. A. Khashovich. [VNIIGI Branch, Saratov] The Age of Oil and Gas Traps as a Criterion for Forecasting Their Oil-bearing Capacity 202
 Klinson, M.M. [KURI, Moscow] Distribution of Heavy Hydrocarbons Under Various Geological Conditions 208
 Vylov, O.S. On the Question of Oil in the Antarctic Region 210
 Weber, V.V. [VNIIGI, Moscow] Formation of Oil Deposits and Phases of Sedimentation 211
 Yudin, D.I. [Krasnodarskaya] New Data on the Geology of the Oil and Gas-bearing Possibilities in the Western Caucasus and Predkavkaz'ye 217

Card 5/10

VYALOV, O.S.; KLIMOV, L.V.

Composition of moraines on Queen Mary Land and Wilhelm II Coast.
Trudy Nauch.-issl.inst.geol.Arkt. 95:123-139 '57.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Antarctic regions--Moraines)

15-1957-3-2629

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 12 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vyalov, O. S., Babayev, A. G.

TITLE: Some Data on the Cretaceous and Tertiary Rocks of the
Zeravshan Valley (Nekotoryye dannyye o melovykh i
tretichnykh otlozheniyakh Zeravshanskoy doliny)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1956, vol 9,
pp 63-75

ABSTRACT: The paper describes sections of Upper Cretaceous rocks
in the Zeravshan River valley at Khshikat (TadzhSSR),
near the Stalinabad--Ura-Tyube railroad, and of Upper
Cretaceous-Paleogene rocks at Vishist (middle course of
the Zeravshan River). The Upper Cretaceous rocks consist
of marine and lagoonal deposits. In lithology and
environment of deposition they are similar to the Upper
Cretaceous rocks of Fergana. The upper Paleogene rocks
are chiefly marls and clays, but some limestones and

Card 1/2

15-1957-3-2629

Some Data on the Cretaceous and Tertiary Rocks of the Zeravshan
Valley (Cont.)

dolomites are present. Similar rocks occur in the Tadzhik
depression, especially on the northern and northwestern border.
Card 2/2 A. V. G.

VYALOV, O.S.; TKACHUK, L.G. [Tkachuk, L.H.]

Sedimentary rocks from Cape Town and Antarctic moraine. Geol.
zhur. 18 no.1:39-45 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Cape town--Rocks, Sedimentary)

(Antarctic regions--Rocks, Sedimentary)